

# Daily Eagle

M. H. MURDOCK, Editor.

## McKINLEY WAS RIGHT.

It is slowly dawning upon the country that President McKinley has been right from the start on this Cuban imbroglio, and that at all the points where congress disagreed with him that congress was wrong, and that the impatience of the people was not well grounded. Had the president, under the political pressure of congress, or from suddenly aroused indignation, over the destruction of the Maine, turned jingo, the damage to the country might have been irreparable and the humiliation of his administration little short of national disgrace. To start with, the trouble was not our own, but the quarrel of others, wholly, up to the point of sinking the Maine, and that dastardly act has not been fastened on Spanish officials by any direct or satisfactory proof. In the name of humanity we are making the cause of an alien our own, and had McKinley, by an official recognition of the insurgent government, or by any overt act, precipitated actual conflict before first taking time to convince the world that we were not only legally warranted but morally obligated, the mistaken haste might have led up to a war involving both hemispheres. With Austria's and Italy's sympathies for Spain and France's financial interests, the conflict, even as it stands, may spread and become a pseudo-religious war. The world of monarchial prejudice is naturally against this pretentious American republic, and the wisdom of the president's precaution is, or should be, unquestioned. It was his duty to avert war, if possible with honor. That he endeavored to save the patriots of Cuba and all our interests in that island without resort to war, no one will question. He pleaded with Spain and threatened in the strongest terms, and it was only after every effort had failed that he transmitted his message to congress declaring that Spain must withdraw from Cuba and leave the government of that island to its own people. McKinley was making the record of a statesman, and that record will prove a bright and untarnished one on the pages of history. The president was right.

## YELLOW FEVER.

There is at bottom a greater dread of yellow fever than of Spanish soldiers by the people of this country. Can we send an army of men into Cuba, keep up the necessary lines of communication and of supplies and not at the same time transmit, daily, to these shores, during the summer season, that dread contagion? Quarantine will be impossible with war going on and all the necessary coming and going. The communication will be constant. During the hot months there is the strictest quarantine regulations in all our southern ports. Usually, however, the yellow fever does not make its appearance till the autumn and it seldom ever is heard of further north than the Ohio river, and hardly ever outside of the coast cities. But with the constant intercourse which war would necessitate it might sweep over the north and west and cause numbering thousands of victims. Yellow fever will exist and spread in any temperature over 70, and nothing but frost can stop its ravages. The risk of an American army in Cuba during the summer months is a fearful one, and nobody understands that fact better than Spain, for Spain has buried thousands of her youths in that island within the last three years. Spain should be driven out of Cuba within the next sixty days or we ought otherwise to postpone the matter till next winter, in the meantime blockading the island against Spain while feeding her reconcentrados.

## A PATRIOTIC PROTEST.

The Eagle, editorially but rather incidentally, asked the question, a few days since, in what direction would the old soldier sentiment take in the event of war with Spain over the rights of the mixed race of native Cubans; whether or not would the old soldiers encourage their sons and the youth of their acquaintance to enlist or otherwise. The query brought out a reply from M. Pemberton, an old soldier living in Ness county, who in yesterday morning's Eagle said that he would most certainly discourage enlistments, not only because war is hell, but because wars are for the rich in which the poor man does the fighting. The last half of the answer is a regular Pop talk. Shortly after the appearance of the paper Sergeant Schaffer, G. A. R. delegate from Ness county to the encampment, put in an appearance with a most emphatic protest against any such sentiment representing the views or convictions of the old soldier element of western Kansas. He asserted that the sentiments are a libel upon the patriotism of the genuine old soldier; that while Pemberton was an old soldier and at one time a patriot and Republican, he had soured and turned Pop.

## A POPULAR LOAN.

This country must have a very amount of money to carry on the war. The first thing will be the issuance of bonds. The law authorizing their issue should prescribe that the loan should be confined to our own people, so that after the war is over the country may not be drained of its surplus to pay interest to foreigners. There is plenty of money in this country to run a war for years, and the people should be given a chance. What is wanted is a popular loan, the bonds to be made of small denomination and issued through postmasters. Hundreds of millions could be secured in this way from people who would

rather have an interest-bearing bond instead of their small holdings of money. We want no foreign syndicate manipulation. The war won't be over twenty-four hours before the bonds will go to a premium. One hundred thousand bond holders, if they are citizens, would be vastly better for the country than either a home or foreign syndicate scheme. The bonds of a popular loan in the course of time might, and no doubt would, fall into the hands of the wealthy investors of the great cities, but they would have to pay for them, premium and accrued interest, and the money would get back into the hands of the people, the original investors.

## HOLDING OUR OWN.

Yesterday morning's dispatches showed New York to be London's rival in the financial world. New York was less affected than London by the war news. The foreign trade of the United States continues to show such great exports and moderate imports that the balance in favor of this country, which has lately drawn in about \$60,000,000 of foreign gold, is still piling up, and there is no sign that the movement is near its end. From present indications we shall gain at least \$100,000,000 in gold this year by excess of exports over imports, and half as much more by the yield of the mines in the United States above the quantity which will be used in the arts. In other terms, the increase in the stock of gold available for use as money will not be less than \$150,000,000, unless some radical change is near. That is moving the financial center of the world westward at a rate calculated to open the eyes of Europeans who fancy that New York can never become London's successful rival for first place among money markets.

## A MIXED RECORD.

The records made by the United States senators and their votes on the resolutions which finally passed, will be hard to understand or explain in any way that will accord with the known sentiments of the men who cast them. There were entirely too much politics in both the talking and the voting, too much demagoguery over so serious a matter. The minority in the United States senate which refused to vote for the Cuban resolutions which that body passed last Saturday night included almost one-half of the entire representation of the states north of Virginia and the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi. The opposition numbered both senators from the states of Michigan, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and one apiece from Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Maryland and West Virginia. New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Delaware voted solidly with the majority. When the importance, population and character of this great section of the United States are considered, it must be admitted that the minority stood for a great share of the best that the American nation can boast. It was no pitiful little faction. But in the senate Nevada balances New York, and Idaho is as powerful as Ohio.

## There will be war with Spain.

All the shots will not be on the part of the United States.

Only for a few more months will the civil war be the "late war."

You could have heard a pin drop in the nation yesterday. We are in for it.

Spain says "she is strong in the consciousness of right." Hold up there. That is our position.

The first crack out of the box came out of every 120,000 able-bodied voters must must go.

It would be mighty cheering to Spain if our first call for troops should not be fully responded to.

We are violating an old law—an old law was: "Mind your own business." We are not going to have a picnic.

Will we all be as anxious to know when the war will stop as we have been to know when it would begin? Probably.

One defeat would make the country discover very quick that there is no question as to our right to interfere in Cuba.

The Viceroy and the Quenda have arrived at Cape Verd. They are better there than roosting around in the Atlantic near New York.

Washington is to be congratulated on letting Burnside get away without insulting him. The nation has doubts about the civility of the national capital.

Woodford is glad to get out of Spain. His task has been as great as that of McKinley, and infinitely greater than that of any other man except the president.

The Spanish people whom our troops will shoot down, do not rue Spain and have had nothing to do with Cuba. Then again if we put it on the ground of fighting the throne we are pitching into a woman and a kid.

When a diplomat can't think of any thing else to add to a letter he writes "I have the honor to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration." I usually he wants to add: "You joy-faced son of a leoprous sea-cook" but doesn't dare.

Sayings, Wise and Otherwise.

A very proud man is always willful. A rich rogue: two shirts and a rag. A sharp stomach makes short devotion. A spot is most seen upon the finest cloth. A whip man is afraid of his own memory.

A rope and butter; if one slip, 'tother will hold.

A smoking chimney in a great house is a good sign.

A whole bushel of wheat is made up of single grains.

A woman and a cherry are painted for their own harm.

A shoemaker's wife and a smith's mare are always the worst shod.

A thousand pounds and a bottle of hay are just the same at doomsday.

A wicked woman and an evil is three half pence worse than the devil.—Compiled for Good Housekeeping.

## Committee Room 15.

The first lord of the treasury sat in his private room in the house of commons, making notes of a speech. Every now and then he looked at his watch. Once he took a copy of last year's Standard down from a shelf; he wished to contradict what he said then as little as possible.

There was a knock at the door. A messenger entered, handed a letter to the minister, and then prepared to withdraw. The envelope was pink and emitted a pleasant perfume. The third lord was about to call the messenger back and cross examine him when the first whiff of helicopter made him hesitate. The beckoning gesture was discreetly turned into a thoughtful tapping of the foot.

The door was shut the leader of the house opened the mischievous. His hand shook slightly. It was anonymous, and read as follows:

"Walk along the committee-room corridor, from east to west, during the dinner interval."

The minister's first impulse was to throw the note contemptuously into the waste-paper basket. But he remembered the fact that the handwriting was indisputably feminine. He frowned. Then he smiled, and placing the scented missive in his breast pocket, he went on with his breakfast.

"I wonder what's all this matters," the messenger to himself, as he retraced his steps to the lobby. "That's the third of them blimy doos I've delivered to the treasury lord. The third of them blimy doos I've delivered to the treasury lord. The third of them blimy doos I've delivered to the treasury lord."

An important debate on imperial policy was imminent. The opposition contemplated drawing a definite statement of the government's policy on the subject of the debate, for a general meeting of the Irish party was to take place at 5.30 in committee room 15. But the liberals had mustered in their force, and it was generally felt that the encounter would prove a lively one in spite of subsequent empty benches.

The attack was led by the leader of the opposition at 7 o'clock. It was a master piece of logic, and there was a universal feeling among the rank and file of the supporters of the government that only one of the ablest debaters on the treasury bench would be capable of making out an effective answer. The speech had lasted for an hour, and the house was adjourned until 8.30 for dinner.

After the interval members hurried back to take their seats. All eyes were fixed expectantly on the front bench. A couple of so under secretaries to the treasury and admiralty, and several Scotch and Irish officials were in their places. But no member of the cabinet had taken his seat.

There was an awkward pause. It was imperative that somebody should be put up to speak. One of the junior lords hurried off to find the leader of the house. The financial secretary arose amid derisive opposition cheers.

It was impossible for him to attempt a proper defense of the government policy. The task must be left for the financial secretary, who had understood the tactics of the unhappy secretary were to act as stop-gap and gain time until his chief's return. Ten, twenty minutes passed in this way. The minister's circumlocution for a great divided great divided great divided.

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## Naval Fights Against Odds.

The naval officer who remarked that the erection of a monument to the memory of the officers and crew of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius would be in order just as soon as that vessel went into action, spoke of a full understanding of the probabilities attending the first engagement between the warships of the United States and Spain. He might have included the heroes who fell from the crews of the torpedo boats, the torpedo boat destroyers, and even the armored cruisers and battleships. Their chances of life will be but a trifle better than those of the men on the Vesuvius. One well-directed shell aimed at this floating magazine of dynamite means instant annihilation. One round from a rapid-fire gun has but to strike the torpedo boat in the right place to send her to the bottom. One torpedo, as has been demonstrated in the harbor of Havana, can tear into fragments the most formidable battleship afloat.

In the days when iron and steel had not supplanted oak in the construction of fighting ships, when long toms, coronades and ten-pounders were the equivalents of rifles and machine guns, the men on a full broadside at close quarters lacked the destructiveness of a single projectile from a high-power rifle over a range of four miles, the sailor felt as long as his ship floated he had as good a chance of reaching dry land as his enemy. He had an abiding faith in the specific gravity of wood, and counted on finding a piece of his ship for a life-preserver if the worst came to the worst.

Today he is in much the same fix as the man who went sailing in a sieve before he learned to swim.

There was never a hope so forlorn, however, that a leader was lacking, and no leader ever failed to find those who would follow him. Today the navy is being re-created as rapidly as possible with men who are of too high an order of intelligence not to know the perils before them.

A certain portion of these men will be assigned to the torpedo boats, a branch of the service which has been recognized as the most hazardous of making any exception in favor of any actual work that may be attempted with such long-ranged ideas as the Holland and Raddats submarines.

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## Outlines of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma will be expected to furnish only sixty volunteers.

The visible supply of residences in Oklahoma City is said to be still very low.

The lumber companies in Oklahoma have as much litigation as the railroad companies.

This government will take the proper step to fold the Indians down since the withdrawal of troops.

There are two county seat fights on in Oklahoma, but the war has drowned them out—think better says it.

Company F at Shawnee has been drilling and is now able to scare a Spaniard to death by a right wheel.

For a time the cars to carry the troops from Ft. Reno did not arrive and the soldiers were wild with impatience.

A Rent and Purchase society has been formed at Chandler. This is another name for a building and loan association.

Stillwater has a restaurant called the "Narrow Gauge," and it says it pleases the taste of the most critical epicures.

They must be a curiosity at Earlsboro. The Plain People there says: "Several traveling men were seen on our streets Saturday."

Major Woodson expects to come back and resume his place as Indian agent after the war is over. It is plain to be seen that the major doesn't expect to be shot.

As a ciphering match in Pawnee county, the local paper says it was "feasted on the fat of the land and tripped the light fantastic too."

While Callahan was in Oklahoma, he left Roy Hoffman in Washington to attend to the duties of his office, and Roy is said to have liked the job so well that he has decided that he must have it.

Charles Weik of Stillwater recently fell hurt to \$100,000. When he came to get the money he found it was \$100,000. But he was awfully glad to get that. He will continue to reside in Oklahoma.

Ponca City Courier.—Down at Stuart, on the Choctaw railroad, a feed dealer has up a sign which reads: "Korn for Sale." This is the same place where the conductor has to get out and kick the dogs off the track to allow the locomotive to proceed.

The pasture lands of the Osage nation are leased from the Indians through the interior department in fenced tracts of sometimes as high as 25,000 or 50,000 acres and part of this is generally subleased. Persons who have leased in that country say that there has been a great rush for pasture lands this year, and that they have no trouble in subleasing what they did not want themselves.

Guthrie Capitalist.—Mrs. H. M. Dyer, former wife of D. B. Dyer, the first mayor of Guthrie, is at the Royal Hotel. Mrs. Dyer was for many years a resident of El Reno in the wild Indian days, and wrote a book of great interest on Indian character and early day life in the Indian Territory.

Mrs. Dyer was here in 1897 for a week. She is a woman of rare intelligence. She will visit El Reno and other places in the territory before returning to her home in Kansas City.

Guthrie Leader.—Mrs. J. C. Strang, wife of the county attorney, died suddenly at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at her home on East Noble street. The deceased had been ill but ten days, and her condition at no time was regarded as alarming. Mr. Strang is confined to his home prostrated with the shock. Miss Lulu Strang, who is attending school in New York, has been telegraphed to return to her home in this city, has become a society favorite, and her untimely death at the age of 34 years is an irreparable loss to her husband, her daughter, Miss Lona, and her many friends. She was united in marriage to Judge Strang at Carthage, Mo., two years ago last September, and shortly after came to this city to reside, where she at once took a leading place in society. The funeral will be held from the Strang residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Along the Kansas Nile.

The post at Leavenworth is now deserted for the first time since 1878.

There is hardly any doubt that Stanley will take Hutchinson without the firing of a gun.

One of the things we cannot understand at this moment is the complete eclipse of Ona Mollon.

There is no question now that war has a baneful effect on wheat. War scares have a bull effect.

Cy Leland said that a man cannot back into a nomination. However, Curtis backed and got on.

Coburn in his new book on bovine, favors currying the cow. There isn't a man in Kansas who carries his cow.

A Seaton club has been organized at Topeka. This is the last copper on the eye of the Seaton boom. It is beyond resuscitation.

The Populist leaders have bowed to the Democrats, agreeing to give them associate justice, lieutenant governor and two congressmen.

A cyclist at Salina the other day while wheeling on a sidewalk ran over a child, and since then no wheelmen are permitted to get off the sidewalk at Salina.

Up to the last vote in the Senate, Senator Baker was among those who believed that this country should recognize the belligerency of the Cuban government.

A close study of the situation at Atchison leads the Globe there to announce that the new woman, unlike the article of '61, does not urge her husband to go to war.

Topeka captured the Populist state convention. It will be held June 15 after the Republican convention. The Populists are taking the defensive and thereby making a mistake.

According to Cy Leland, the forces of Stanley, Seaton, Hood and Funston are evenly divided at present. As a matter of fact, Stanley has a majority of the delegates so far elected.

# Geo. Innes & Co.

FORMERLY MENANARA & CO.

Most People Like to Shop Here for the reason that they can select at will from the widest range of merchandise and rest assured that every feature of style, service, appearance and economy is duly considered.

## Wash Fabrics

Here's where the excitement will center for some time to come. Beautiful printed Dimities and Lappets from 5 cents per yard up to the finest and sheerest Organdies made. The new Gingham in stripes and plaids, plain and tufted; the new Piques in white, pink, blue, green and navy.

## On Saturday

We will have a Special Quilt Sale, a Turkish Towel Special and a Rare Kid Glove Offering, consisting of the many broken assortments, which we find on hand after the immense Easter trade. We will tell you more about these specials in tonight's and tomorrow's papers.

Geo. Innes & Company,  
123 to 127 N. Main St.  
Phone 380.

Wichita's First  
Special Sale of  
**Ostrich Feathers**  
Tomorrow Night—8 p. m. Sharp.

This is a sale that bids fair to rival that of last Saturday night, when the largest crowd gathered here that we have ever welcomed to any of our Special Sales. This sale of Ostrich Tips and Half Plumes is something out of the ordinary, for as far back as we can remember, Wichita has never been offered a special bargain in Ostrich Feathers. What diamonds are to the jeweler, Ostrich feathers are to the milliner. Their value varies but little, and with a little care and a touch of re-curling now and then, a bunch of Ostrich Feathers will last to adorn dozens and dozens of hats.

This special sale of Tips and Half Plumes is the consequence of an importer becoming overloaded, and our helping him to bear his burden. And it will be an exemplification of the advantages and supreme leadership that our Wholesale Millinery Department enables us to hold over competitive Retail Millinery Shops.

There are 500 bunches of Tips—three to a bunch—and 200 Half Plumes in the lot. The shades are Turquoise, Capicene, Astor, Cream, Slate, Sky Blue, Lemon, Cerise, Cardinal, Pearl, Lavender, Pink and Black and White. These Feathers were imported for this season's trade, and are in the best of